HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE GILDED AGE AND PROGRESSIVE REFORMS UNIT TEST**

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank on your answer document.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. A business which is owned by shareholders and allows companies to gather large sums of money from stock while limiting the liability of owners is called a –**

A. sole proprietorship

B. partnership

C. multinational

D. corporation

**\_\_\_\_\_2. He was the inventor of both the light bulb and the electric generator, as well as the motion picture machine and the battery cell –**

A. Nikola Tesla

B. George Westinghouse

C. Thomas Edison

D. Lewis Latimer

**\_\_\_\_\_3. He was the founder of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) –**

A. Thomas Watson

B. Thomas Alva Edison

C. Alexander Graham Bell

D. John Pierpont Morgan

**\_\_\_\_\_4. The inventors of the airplane, first flown on December 17, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, NC, were –**

A. The Duryea Brothers

B. The Marx Brothers

C. The Koch Brothers

D. The Wright Brothers

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Henry Ford was not the inventor of the automobile, but he was the first to –**

A. found a corporation.

B. mass produce cars by assembly line.

C. hire strikebreakers and immigrants.

D. perfect the hydrogen powered car.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. The method used to purify iron ore into steel at most US Steel Corporation plants was –**

A. The Taylor Method

B. Alchemy

C. The Bessemer Process

D. Scientific Method

E. The Turner Synthesis

**AN INDUSTRIALIST IN 19th CENTURY AMERICA**:

* He controlled most of the steel industry with his company.
* He used vertical integration in order to keep prices low.
* He broke up a strike in 1892 by using violent force against his own employees and bringing in strikebreakers.
* At the end of his life, he became an important philanthropist, donating millions to charity.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Which American industrialist is described by all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. John D. Rockefeller

B. Andrew Carnegie

C. John Pierpont Morgan

D. Cornelius Vanderbilt

E. Henry Ford

**\_\_\_\_\_8. The most important leader of the banking and financial industries of the United States during the 19th Century was this man, who invested in dozens of trusts, monopolies, and pools –**

A. John D. Rockefeller

B. Charles Schwab

C. John Pierpont Morgan

D. Cornelius Vanderbilt

E. Henry Reynolds Block



**\_\_\_\_\_9. The owner of the Standard Oil Trust, who controlled over ninety percent of the oil refineries in the United States by the turn of the century was** –

A. Andrew Carnegie

B. Cornelius Vanderbilt

C. John D. Rockefeller

D. Alexander Graham Bell

E. Leland Stanford



**\_\_\_\_\_10. The subject of the political cartoon above, who controlled almost all of the railroads east of the Mississippi River before his retirement, was –**

A. John Pierpont Morgan

B. Alexander Graham Bell

C. Thomas Alva Edison

D. Andrew Carnegie

E. Cornelius Vanderbilt

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Laissez-Faire economic policies encourage –**

A. income tax reform.

B. government regulations on business.

C. the promotion of unions.

D. an end to child labor.

E. no government rules for businesses.

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which of the following natural resources encouraged the development of major industries in the United States?**

A. water

B. oil

C. coal

D. lumber

E. precious metals

F. all of these

G. none of these

**\_\_\_\_\_13. The owners of big businesses in the United States benefited from –**

A. the high price of rail transportation.

B. labor stoppages and strikes.

C. new standards for safety at work.

D. cheap immigrant labor.

E. laws establishing the 8-hour day.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Mark Twain coined this expression for the period of industrial growth at the end of the 19th Century – when a handful of very wealthy “robber barons” shined, but most Americans were struggling and poor –**

A. “The Age of Social Darwinism”

B. “The Gilded Age”

C. “Manifest Destiny”

D. “The Roaring 1920s”

E. “ The Great Depression”

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Which of the following was a concern of labor unions during the late 19th Century?**

A. The 8-hour day limited profits.

B. Minimum wage laws.

C. Dangerous working conditions.

D. Efforts to end child labor.

**GOALS OF LABOR UNIONS**:

* High Pay
* Safer Working Conditions
* Greater Job Security
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the following completes the text box above?**

A. The Right to Collective Bargaining

B. The Eight Hour Work Day

C. Ending Child Labor

D. Reducing or Ending Immigration

E. All of the Above

**A 19TH CENTURY LABOR UNION**:

* Allowed both skilled and unskilled workers to join the union.
* Allowed both men and women to join the union.
* Allowed African-American members.
* Demanded the 8-Hour Work Day.
* Supported the rights of workers at the McCormick Harvesting Company when their wages were slashed.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which labor union is described by all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. The American Railway Union

B. Industrial Workers of the World

C. The American Federation of Labor

D. The United Mine Workers

E. The Knights of Labor

**\_\_\_\_\_18. After an anarchist lobbed a bomb into a crowd of protesters here in 1886, the Knights of Labor was unfairly characterized as a violent group of radicals –**

A. Homestead Plant in Pennsylvania

B. The Pullman Strike in Illinois

C. Haymarket Square in Chicago

D. The Ludlow Massacre

E. Wounded Knee Massacre

**\_\_\_\_\_19. This labor union was founded by Samuel Gompers and its goals included the right to collective bargaining and the 8-hour day –**

A. Industrial Workers of the World

B. American Federation of Labor

C. The Knights of Labor

D. The American Railway Union

E. The United Auto Workers

**\_\_\_\_\_20. During this labor incident, employees at Andrew Carnegie’s steel mill went on strike in order to protest a wage cut. When Carnegie’s managers attempted to bring in strikebreakers, violence erupted. Eventually, the Pennsylvania State Militia broke up the strike, and the men who walked out were replaced.**

A. The Haymarket Incident

B. The Homestead Strike

C. The Triangle Shirtwaist Incident

D. The Ludlow Massacre

E. The Pullman Strike

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Eugene V. Debs was the Socialist leader of this union, which organized or supported several important strikes, including the Pullman Strike of 1894 –**

A. Industrial Workers of the World

B. American Federation of Labor

C. The Knights of Labor

D. The American Railway Union

E. The United Auto Workers

**\_\_\_\_\_22. This strike went from a small dispute at a single company over slashed wages to a nationwide strike that crippled the economy when Eugene V. Debs ordered his men not to load or unload any trains with sleeping cars or luxury boxes attached. Eventually President Grover Cleveland brought in the US Army to force the men back to work.**

A. The Haymarket Incident

B. The Homestead Strike

C. The Triangle Shirtwaist Incident

D. The Ludlow Massacre

E. The Pullman Strike

**\_\_\_\_\_23. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union demanded improvements to safety conditions in factories and strict enforcement of fire code regulations after –**

A. The Ludlow Massacre of 1915

B. The Triangle Shirtwaist Incident

C. The Wounded Knee Massacre

D. The Haymarket Square Riot

E. The Chicago Fire of 1871

**GOALS OF THE PROGRESSIVES**:

* The elimination of social injustices like racism, sexism, nativism, and economic oppression.
* The expansion of economic opportunity by supporting some of the goals of unions.
* The support of laws to regulate businesses and end monopolies, trusts, and pools.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_24. Which of the goals below best completes the text box?**

A. Supporting free trade agreements

which would end the tariff on

imported goods.

B. The buildup of the United States

military to protect recently claimed

colonies in the Pacific and the

Caribbean.

C. The expansion of democracy by

empowering voters.

D. The passage of laws which would

end immigration from non-English

speaking nations.

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Progressives attempted to clean up local politics by –**

A. supporting the secret ballot, so

political machines could not coerce

votes or buy them.

B. adopting the commission system to

reduce bribes and kickbacks.

C. hiring city managers for greater

accountability.

D. writing “muckraker” articles to

criticize corrupt local governments.

E. All of the above methods were used

in an attempt to clean up local

governments.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. Which Wisconsin Senator was responsible for a series of democratic reforms which empowered voters in his state?**

A. Robert La Follette

B. Scott Walker

C. Paul Ryan

D. Joseph McCarthy

E. Vince Lombardi

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**MATCHING**. *The Wisconsin System*.

**A. Direct Primary E. Recall**

**B. Initiative F. Secret Ballot**

**C. Referendum G. 17th Amendment**

\_\_\_\_\_27. This allowed for the ***direct election of Senators***; before state legislatures had voted for candidates for the Senate.

\_\_\_\_\_28. This allowed voters to ***remove an elected official*** from office for misconduct.

\_\_\_\_\_29. Voters get to ***choose which candidates will run for office*** by this method. Previously political parties had selected all of the candidates.

\_\_\_\_\_30. Voting is no longer conducted in public and by voice thanks to this change. It prevents “political bosses” from knowing who’s votes can be purchased!

\_\_\_\_\_31. Voters can vote “Yes” or “No” on bond issues or tax questions using this method. Politicians can allow voters to resolve these disputes directly this way.

\_\_\_\_\_32. Voters can propose a law to the state legislature by writing out the proposed law and gaining a certain number of signatures. Then, the state government votes “Yes” or “No.”

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Muckrakers and other social reformers were opposed to** –

A. minimum wage laws.

B. woman’s suffrage.

C. child labor.

D. immigration from Europe.

E. the 8-hour work day.

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**MATCHING**. *Amendments to the Constitution*.

**A. 15th Amendment B. 18th Amendment**

**C. 16th Amendment D. 19th Amendment**

**E. 17th Amendment F. 13th Amendment**

\_\_\_\_\_34. This amendment ended slavery in the America at the end of the Civil War.

\_\_\_\_\_35. This amendment gave African-American men the right to vote in the US.

\_\_\_\_\_36. The progressive income tax was created by this amendment to the Constitution, taxing the wealthy at much higher rates than the poor.

\_\_\_\_\_37. This amendment allowed for the direct election of Senators. Previously they had been elected by state legislatures.

\_\_\_\_\_38. This amendment forbid the distilling or manufacturing of alcohol, its transportation, and its sale. It was overturned later by the 21st Amendment to the Constitution.

\_\_\_\_\_39. This amendment gave women the right to vote in national elections for the first time when it was ratified in 1919.

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**\_\_\_\_\_40. Which law did Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft use to break up monopolies, trusts, and pools?**

A. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

B. The Interstate Commerce Act

C. The Platt Amendment

D. The Wilmot Proviso

**\_\_\_\_\_41. Which President’s Square Deal program encouraged economic justice, conservation, consumer protection laws, and protecting the rights of working people?**

A. William Howard Taft

B. Woodrow Wilson

C. Theodore Roosevelt

D. Warren G. Harding

**\_\_\_\_\_42. The winner of the Election of 1912 and the proponent of the New Freedom Plan for economic reforms was –**

A. Theodore Roosevelt, Bull Moose

B. William Howard Taft, Republican

C. Woodrow Wilson, Democrat

D. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist

**\_\_\_\_\_43. This law improved upon the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and made it impossible to sue unions with Anti-Trust legislation –**

A. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff

B. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act

C. The Dawes Act

D. The Federal Reserve Act

**\_\_\_\_\_44. The Federal Reserve Act placed controls on this industry –**

A. Steel

B. Oil

C. Mining

D. Banking



**Who Stole the People’s Money? T’was Him!**

**\_\_\_\_\_45. In the famous political cartoon above, what was Thomas Nast criticizing?**

A. Monopolies, Trusts, and Pools.

B. Low Wages from Corporations.

C. Corrupt Political Machines.

D. Advocates of Woman’s Suffrage.

E. Muckrakers and Journalists

**\_\_\_\_\_46. Which African-American civil rights leader fought for immediate social and economic equality for all black people and founded the NAACP to fight legal battles to establish those rights?**

A. Booker T. Washington

B. Asa Philip Randolph

C. W.E.B. DuBois

D. Ralph Bunche

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**ESSAY CHOICES. Answer one (1) of the three essays below in the form of a well-developed thesis. Be certain to include evidence and examples to back up your most important points.**

1. Describe the conflict between labor unions and the owners of major businesses and corporations. What were the goals of business owners? What were the goals of unions? Which side made progress during the late 1800s and early 1900s? Provide specific examples.

2. What were the goals of muckraking journalists? What types of reforms did they advocate for? Provide at least five (5) examples of journalists or their work (articles, novels, photo-essays, or books). What gains were made as a result of these muckrakers’ work?

3. Describe the goals and accomplishments of ***each of these progressive Presidents*** in detail: Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.

4. Describe each of the so-called Progressive Amendments to the Constitution in detail. For what reasons were each of these reforms considered “progressive”? How did society benefit from each of the amendments? Which of the amendments was least effective at promoting positive changes? Explain why it failed to encourage positive change.